

## I Lost My Hearing

As a result of catarrh in the head, I was deaf for over a year. I began to take Hood's Sufferers and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I am now perfectly well. I am a sufferer from catarrh of the head. I am a sufferer from catarrh of the head. I am a sufferer from catarrh of the head.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thymus glands). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at times. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime, and read the Label.

## Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., New York.



HE CAUGHT ON.

The Boy from the Country Proved an Apt Pupil.

A good story is going the rounds of a bright but unsophisticated youth from the country who had influence enough to get him a good berth in a New York agency, says the Brooklyn Citizen.

The managing partner was much pleased with the youth's manliness, and, after having given him full instructions as to his duties, sent him to canvass in New England.

"Of course," said the manager, "we expect you to be economical in your expenses, and to keep a detailed account of them."

It was not likely that the youth from the country was going to escape gaudy by his wily employers.

"It's a great thing in my line," said one, "to be well dressed. Good clothes, well made, go a great way with our customers."

"Well, I'm all right in that respect," said the youth, "I'm not?"

"I guess you'll do for this journey," said another, "for of course you'll get a suit of clothes out of your first trip."

The youth accomplished his journey, and on his return presented to his manager an itemized bill of expenses. The manager glanced it over and said:

"I don't understand this last item: 'One suit of clothes, thirty-five dollars.' What does that mean?"

"Why, I understood I was to put that in the bill," was the reply.

"Oh, dear, no!" the manager said. "We can't go so far as that. The other items are all right, but that must come out."

On the youth's return from his second trip he gave the manager a bill of expenses. The manager looked it over and said:

"Ah! That's all right. There's no suit of clothes here."

"Oh, yes, there is," the youth exclaimed, with a bright smile, "it's there, but you don't see it."

## BLACK BUCK HUNTING.

Queer Method by Which Natives of India Capture the Graceful Antelope.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal weighing between thirty and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of ink blackness on the back, while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking, says a writer in St. Nicholas.

## SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D., Health Commissioner, New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge that of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and

ing each of which it may gather the diet containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast, goes through this long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called raising the bread.

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading"

ice have been in use for years with profit and convenience to their owners. A convenient place is to locate them in the side of a slight hill as shown in the following figure:

An excavation the width of the cellar is made, the earth being thrown up against the outside of the stone wall, which is built on the lower hillside. The opposite wall is formed by the cut face of the hill. The rear end is constructed in the same manner as the lower hillside. The front wall and doors are made of a double thickness of boards, with 6 inches inclosed space filled with sawdust. For a cellar 100 feet deep the estimated cost is \$100, no skilled labor being required. Large storage room is provided in such a cellar; 50,000 celery plants have been accommodated and hundreds of bushels of vegetables, apples and other fruits have been held during the fall and winter. On large fruit farms such a building designed to properly care for fruit during shipping and packing and as a storehouse for temporary use is a necessity. It is at times of great market glut that the cold storage shed is of the greatest value. Oftentimes by saving a crop for a week the price realized will be double what would otherwise be obtained.—Farm and Home.

## LOCATION FOR APIARY.

Some Excellent Advice from an Experienced Beekeeper.

If I were at liberty to choose a location where I desired, and could find such a one, it would be in a place where the land sloped gently to the southeast, with pasturage as follows, says Mr. Doolittle in American Bee Journal: Some willow to stimulate early brood rearing, with sugar maples to follow; then apple blossoms, as an insurance of plenty of honey from apple to white clover, which should be abundant. Next, I should want plenty of basswood, and that on a hillside or mountain, so as to prolong its bloom, and lastly where buckwheat was raised. Of course, if asters and golden rod could be plenty in the fall, it would be still better. But most of us have other things to do than to fix our location, and so we have to put up with such a one as we have, and the man is to be honored that can be contented and bring about good results with only limited bee pasturage at his own home where duty calls him to remain. If I could have but one of the above named sources of honey I would select basswood first, clover second, and lastly buckwheat. From all sources of information I can gather, basswood is the greatest honey producer in the United States, for the length of time it is in bloom. The lay of the land is not of so much importance as the forage, for tight fences or belts of evergreen can be placed around the beeyard to protect it from high winds. I would have the hives face the south or east, if possible, as the bees start earlier in the morning than when they face north and west; also our prevailing winds are from the direction last mentioned.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

SHARP plows save the farm teams. HELP costing the least money is not always the cheapest.

SUNRISE earnings cannot be invested in anything that will pay much better than a good barn.

You cannot afford to buy all your home supplies, no matter how big crops you grow to sell.

On many farms can be used to advantage in cutting weeds which will seed a little later if let alone.

EXPERIENCE is a costly school. Then profit by the experience of others by reading the farm papers and experiment station bulletins.

If you have no shed or shelter of any kind for the farm wagon, run it under some shade trees. The hot sunshine following a rain injures it more than the rain.

CURE clover hay as carefully as possible. It is excellent feed when nicely cured, but loses much of its value if leached in curing, or handled when so dry that its leaves fall off badly.

Adopt a system of rotation of crops which is adapted to the conditions found on your farm. Different crops require different food elements and some need the elements which others add to the soil.

The Object in Plowing. The object in plowing is not merely to stir the soil or to turn it over. It is to pulverize it so that the plant food elements can be made soluble by the action of sunshine and rain, frost and heat, and also that the roots of the young plants can easily penetrate it in search of these elements. This the plow cannot do when the soil is wet and only packed more closely together by the pressure of the plow against it. The only hope for success then lies in the future pulverization of the soil by the action of large amounts of manure plowed under and tending to pulverizing it by chemical action.

He Had Seen the Scarecrow. One Somerville young man, who has just been spending a fortnight in the country, lost all chance of making a favorable impression on the farmer's pretty daughter the very first day he came. Her father came by the front of the house where the young man was trying to make himself agreeable, and the girl introduced him, saying: "This is my father, Mr. Scarecrow."

"Oh, yes," responded the young man, turning toward the old man, and slowly holding out his hand, "I saw you standing over in the cornfield a little while ago, when I came up the road."—Somerville Journal.

"I met Jack Stageloon last evening. He tells me he is going out with a company next season which will produce 'Freeman Fred.' " "Indeed; what does he play?" "The hose."—Brooklyn Eagle.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

HILLSIDE CELLAR.

A Few Words About Ice and Cold Storage on the Farm.

The handling of fresh meat is directly dependent upon artificial refrigeration and in no other direction are its benefits more marked or widespread. The cattle of the western plains have become the daily food of those living at the antipodes. In ten years, from 1880 to 1891, the imports of fresh beef and mutton into Great Britain increased from 400 to nearly 3,300,000 carcasses. During the same period the beef exports alone from the United States advanced from 30,500 to 101,500 tons.

Not only are meats carried in refrigerator vessels from America and the antipodes to England, but within a year Australian milk has been shipped in frozen blocks in such quantities as to be retailed in the streets of London for four cents per quart. Butter, cheese, eggs, fruits and other perishable products are likewise transported enormous distances by rail or water, without injury to the quality and at a low cost for freight.

It is well known that cellars which are dry, cool and well ventilated are of great service in preserving fruit and vegetables, and storage cellars without

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## FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND TREES.

Among the most beautiful flowers brought from Japan is the fragrant Auratum Lily. It is easy of culture and free from enemies. Spring is the time for planting and the large bulbs are the best.

"Honey dew" has made its appearance on many of the trees and shrubs around Paris this summer, probably because of the drought. It is a shining, gum-like varnish, and has a sugary taste, but no smell, and cattle like to eat the leaves.

Those who sow seeds in the open ground, if it is very dry, should water them once a day, and cover with boards, or some other material that will keep them moist. Great care should be taken to have this removed as soon as they commence to come through the ground.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

THERE are now six hundred and fifty young people's societies of Christian Endeavor in England.

The Christian Endeavor societies of Chester, England, have united in holding a series of evangelistic services in the city.

The United Presbyterian young people are hereafter to observe the second Sunday in June as the young people's day of prayer for colleges.

Mr. W. C. WHITE, formerly a member of the St. Andrew's Chapter of St. James, Kingston, is going out shortly as a missionary to Uganda.

## FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

CORRECTION of error is the plainest proof of energy and mastery.

APOTHEGMS are in history the same as pearls in the sand, or gold in the mine.—Erasmus.

SIMPLICITY in character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

AFFLICTION is a school of virtue; it corrects levity and interrupts the confidence of sinning.—Atterbury.

BETTER follow the sternness of a truth than the glittering delusion of a lie. Men often follow lies because they shine.—N. Y. World.

## WITTY AND WISE.

TRouble runs to meet those who go to borrow it.

The world loses nothing when a bad man dies, no matter how much money he was worth.

It is poor policy to hire a man to watch a bank who believes that stealing chickens is right.

The dismal man generally looks as though he would like to put an iron roof over the sky if he could.

The world is full of men who intend to become benefactors by any way, and are very slow about going to work.

## JUDGE WAXEM'S PROVERBS.

A RUN on a bank is like slinging mud at a candidate.

The average patriot don't have to be coaxed into office.

## THE DUCKSKIN DRETTCHES.

BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING.

By that name and best of home alterations, Hostetter's Duckskin Breeches a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furrowed appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

CHARLES—"So, Jim, you are extravagant enough to pay twenty dollars a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbia Spectator.

SCURVY and scorbutic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Bismarck's Pills cure.

DOCTOR—"You need a change in climate." Patient—"What is it matter with this climate?" Doctor—"It's too changeable."—Chicago Record.

LOVE never works by the clock.

The best thing out—a conflagration.—Life.

Shadows are black, but they have no teeth.—Ram's Horn.

LANTERN-JAWED people can't always throw light on a subject.

The Chinese language has only four hundred and fifty words. The rest of it is expressed with firecrackers.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

If gravesdiggers told the truth the millennium would be here now.

Some people cannot weigh their opinions. There are no scales strong enough.—Galveston News.

FIRE is a good servant, and, servants, its goodness depends on its place.—Puck.

CYNICAL EDITOR—"Ah, it's the world. We never strew flowers grave until after he is dead."—LIFE.

It takes a blockhead a long time to get what ails him.

The small boy is never as big when he is eating home-made pie.—Puck.

"The cooking school enlarges domestic sphere." "O, yes, but it changes husbands oftener."—Puck.

ORDEN may be Heaven's disorder that produces lawyer.—Puck.

"What is a confidence man unworthy of confidence?"—Puck.

OF all the persons who get a pulpit, not the least deserves the honest fellow who puts it.—Puck.

A RECENT invention convert into keys and barrels. This is looking up the spring poem.

## DID YOU EVER try

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A BETTER GHEW

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